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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
17
18 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

19 KESHAV BHATTARAI; SAJJAN PANDEY;
20 SUMNIMA THAPA; DONALDO POSADAS
21 CACERES; SORAYDA RODRIGUEZ
22 MOTIÑO; DENIS MOLINA CHAVEZ; S.S.,
23 individually and on behalf of others similarly
24 situated; and G.D.P., individually and on behalf
25 of others similarly situated.

26 Case No. 19-cv-731

27 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

28 Plaintiffs,

vs.

29 KIRSTJEN NIELSEN, in her official capacity
30 as Secretary of Homeland Security; ELAINE C.
31 DUKE, in her official capacity as Deputy
32 Secretary of Homeland Security; UNITED
33 STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
34 SECURITY; and UNITED STATE OF
35 AMERICA

36 Defendants.

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INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs, beneficiaries of Temporary Protected Status (“TPS”) from Nepal and Honduras and U.S.-citizen children of TPS holders from those two countries, challenge the Trump Administration’s recent decisions to terminate the TPS designations for Nepal and Honduras. TPS is a form of humanitarian immigration relief that allows individuals from designated countries to lawfully live and work in the United States when they cannot safely return to their country of origin due to armed conflict, natural disaster, or other “exceptional circumstances.” 8 U.S.C. 1254a (“the TPS statute”). On October 3, 2018, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California issued a preliminary injunction halting the Trump Administration’s earlier decisions to terminate TPS for individuals from El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Sudan in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, Case No. 18-cv-01554-EMC. The defects identified in *Ramos* also infect the decisions challenged here.

2. Currently, more than 100,000 individuals from Honduras and Nepal hold TPS. Many of them came to this country at a young age and have lived here productively for most of their lives. They have homes, spouses, jobs, businesses, and extensive social ties to their communities. TPS holders are also the parents of thousands of U.S.-citizen children, many of whom are school-aged.

3. Congress created TPS in 1990 to establish formal criteria and procedures to replace various ad hoc practices the Executive Branch had previously used for decades in affording similar humanitarian relief to people from various countries. The power to designate, extend, or terminate TPS for individual countries now resides with the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”).

4. When deciding whether to continue or instead terminate a country's TPS designation, under every prior administration, DHS (and prior to its inception, the Attorney General) regularly considered all of the conditions in that country, including the impact of natural disasters and social or economic crises that occurred *after* the country's original TPS designation.

5. But after President Trump took office, DHS—without any formal announcement or other explanation and without acknowledging any departure from past practice—adopted a new

1 interpretation of the TPS statute that eschews consideration of intervening country conditions. At
 2 times, DHS has maintained that the TPS statute requires this new interpretation. It does not.

3 6. As substantial evidence obtained from the *Ramos* litigation and elsewhere reveals, the
 4 decision to adopt that new interpretation, as well as the resulting decisions terminating TPS
 5 designations, were motivated by racial animus. President Trump has repeatedly broadcast his animus
 6 towards non-white, non-European immigrants. Most important, during a meeting in the White House
 7 discussing a legislative proposal that would have granted permanent residency to people from certain
 8 TPS-designated countries, he asked why the deal included people from “shithole countries” and
 9 expressed a preference for immigrants from countries “like Norway.”

10 7. The district court in *Ramos* examined extensive evidence of the White House’s
 11 racially discriminatory motivations and the pressure it exerted, at multiple levels, to influence the
 12 TPS decisions. The court also found that the Acting Secretary of DHS was influenced by that
 13 pressure. She “expressly acknowledged that the terminations of TPS designations were . . . designed
 14 to fit the President’s objectives on immigration which would put ‘America first.’”

15 8. As a result of this “America first view,” the Trump Administration has approached
 16 TPS decisions with the stated goal of ending TPS “in general.” Since President Trump was sworn
 17 into office, DHS has announced decisions that, if permitted to take effect, would eliminate TPS
 18 protection for 98 percent of all TPS holders.

19 9. In the wake of the initial terminations of TPS designation for El Salvador, Haiti,
 20 Nicaragua, and Sudan, TPS-holder plaintiffs from those countries and their U.S.-citizen children
 21 successfully challenged the legality of those decisions in the United States District Court for the
 22 Northern District of California, winning a preliminary injunction against those TPS terminations
 23 under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) and the equal protection guarantee of the Fifth
 24 Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *See Order Granting Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary*
 25 *Injunction, Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 3:18-cv-01554-EMC, ECF No. 128.

26 10. The *Ramos* court concluded that the plaintiffs were likely to succeed on the merits of
 27 their claim under the APA because “a wealth of record evidence” showed that, under President
 28 Trump, “DHS made a deliberate choice to base the TPS decision solely on whether the originating

1 conditions or conditions directly related thereto persisted, regardless of other current conditions no
 2 matter how bad, and that this was a clear departure from prior administration practice.” *Id.* Thus, in
 3 terminating TPS for those countries, DHS adopted a new standard that departed from long-standing
 4 practice without any reasoned explanation, in violation of the APA. *Id.*

5 11. The *Ramos* court also found that the plaintiffs had raised serious questions on the
 6 merits of their Fifth Amendment claim, which alleged that DHS’s TPS termination decisions and
 7 departures from prior practice were motivated and influenced by racial animus against non-white,
 8 non-European immigrants. *Id.*

9 12. After *Ramos* was filed but before the court granted the preliminary injunction,¹
 10 Defendants announced the termination of TPS for Nepal and Honduras. Those decisions were made
 11 using the same flawed procedures described in *Ramos* and were infected by the same race-based
 12 motivation as the prior terminations.

13 13. As a result of DHS’s unlawful actions, approximately 86,000 Honduran TPS holders
 14 and 15,000 Nepali TPS holders face the loss of their ability to live and work lawfully in this country.
 15 In addition, TPS holders from Nepal and Honduras have over 50,000 U.S.-citizen children. These
 16 children, many of whom are school-aged, face an impossible choice between leaving the only home
 17 they have ever known and growing up without one or both of their parents.

18 14. Plaintiffs challenge the termination of TPS for Honduras and Nepal on several
 19 grounds.

20 15. First, Defendants’ sudden and unexplained deviation from decades of consistent
 21 interpretation of the TPS statute and corresponding processes for extending or terminating TPS
 22 designations violates the APA. DHS terminated the TPS designations for Honduras and Nepal based
 23 solely on a consideration of whether the originating conditions prompting the designation have been
 24 abated. Defendants’ *sub silentio* departure from existing standards and practices fails to meet the
 25 minimum standards of considered judgment required by the APA.

26 1 *Ramos* was originally filed on March 12, 2018. See Class Action Complaint, *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No.
 27 3:18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2018), ECF No. 1. The court denied Defendants’ motion to
 28 dismiss five months later. See Order Denying Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No.
 3:18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 6, 2018), ECF No. 55.

1 16. Defendants and others in the Trump Administration have, at times, attempted to
2 justify their new standard by asserting that the TPS statute prohibits consideration of intervening
3 conditions. But that assertion is incorrect as a matter of law. When an agency acts based on a flawed
4 legal rationale, the courts have authority to set aside the resulting agency decisions.

5 17. Second, Defendants' new standard for determining whether to extend TPS and the
6 corresponding terminations issued under that standard violate the equal protection guarantee of the
7 Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause because they were motivated by intentional race-, ethnicity-
8 and national-origin-based animus against TPS holders. In the lead-up to making TPS extension or
9 termination decisions, the Trump Administration repeatedly expressed animus towards non-white,
10 non-European immigrants, referred to TPS-designated nations as "shithole countries," and reviewed
11 TPS designations with the goal of removing non-white, non-European immigrants from the United
12 States. DHS was directly influenced by the White House and its racist immigration policies, and it
13 made decisions regarding TPS terminations on that unlawful basis.

14 18. Third, the new standard violates TPS beneficiaries' Fifth Amendment's Due Process
15 right against arbitrary government invasion of personal liberty. The new standard constitutes an
16 arbitrary, unexplained abandonment of the government's long-standing interpretation of the TPS
17 statute, on which several hundred-thousand TPS holders have come to rely. The Due Process Clause
18 forbids the government from engaging in such arbitrary action when individual liberty and property
19 interests are at stake.

20 19. Finally, Defendants' imposition of an arbitrary new standard motivated by invidious
21 discrimination violates the substantive due process rights of school-aged U.S.-citizen children of
22 TPS holders, by presenting them with an intolerable choice: either leave this country or be forced to
23 live without their parents. Families have a well-established, fundamental right to live together free
24 from unwarranted government interference, and citizens of the United States have an absolute right
25 to reside in this country. DHS's abrupt changes in TPS-related process and standards do not advance
26 a legitimate government interest sufficient to justify the significant burden on both of these rights
27 created by the TPS terminations.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

20. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1331, because this action arises under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. This Court has additional remedial authority under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. 2201 *et seq.*, and the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 701–706.

21. The federal government has waived its sovereign immunity and permitted judicial review of agency action under 5 U.S.C. 702. *See Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) v. United States*, 870 F.2d 518, 525 (9th Cir. 1989). Moreover, sovereign immunity would not bar claims against federal officials that seek solely to prevent future violations of federal law (rather than monetary relief). *See, e.g., Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Commerce Corp.*, 337 U.S. 682, 697–99 & nn.18–19 (1949); *Shields v. Utah Idaho Cent. R.R. Co.*, 305 U.S. 177, 183–84 (1938).

22. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California under 28 U.S.C. 1331(e)(1), because at least one Plaintiff resides in this judicial district and each Defendant is an agency of the United States or an officer of the United States sued in his or her official capacity.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

23. This civil action should be assigned to the San Francisco Division, because a related case, *Ramos et al. v. Nielson et al.*, No. 3:18-cv-1554, is located in the San Francisco Division. In addition, assignment in the San Francisco Division is appropriate for purposes of Civil Local Rules 3-2(d) and 3-5(b) because one of the claims of the named Plaintiffs arises in Alameda County.

THE PARTIES

Plaintiffs

24. Plaintiff Keshav Raj Bhattarai, fifty-six years old, was born in Nepal. He and his wife have lived in the United States and held TPS since 2015. He lives in Sunnyvale, California.

25. Plaintiff Sajjan Pandey, sixty-four years old, was born in Nepal and has lived in the United States since 2006. He has held TPS since 2015, and lives in Alameda, California.

26. Plaintiff Sumnima Thapa, thirty-five years old, was born in Nepal and has lived in the United States since 2002. She and her husband hold TPS, and they have two young U.S.-citizen sons, aged six and ten. She lives in Apple Valley, Minnesota.

1 27. Plaintiff S.S. is ten years old and the son of Sumnima Thapa and her husband. He was
 2 born in Minnesota and is a U.S. citizen. He lives in Apple Valley, Minnesota.

3 28. Plaintiff Donald Posadas Caceres was born in Honduras and has lived in the United
 4 States since 1998. He, his wife, and his eldest son have held TPS since 1999. He has two U.S.-
 5 citizen daughters, aged eighteen and nine. He lives in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 29. Plaintiff G.D.P. is nine years old and the daughter of Donald Posadas Caceres and
 7 his wife. She was born in the United States and is a U.S. citizen. She lives in Baltimore, Maryland.

8 30. Plaintiff Sorayda Betzabe Rodriguez Motiño was born in Honduras. She has lived in
 9 the United States since December 1998 and has had TPS since 1999. Her husband is a TPS holder as
 10 well. They live in Harrisonburg, Virginia with their two U.S.-citizen children, aged fifteen and eight.

11 31. Plaintiff Denis Alen Molina Chavez was born in Honduras. He has lived in the United
 12 States since July 1997 and has had TPS since 1999. He is a widow and single father to two U.S.-
 13 citizen children, aged 13 and 12. He lives in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

14 **Defendants**

15 32. Defendant Kirstjen Nielsen, sued in her official capacity, is currently the Secretary of
 16 Homeland Security. Defendant Nielsen assumed office on or around December 6, 2017. As the
 17 highest-ranking officer for DHS, Defendant Nielsen is responsible for, among other things,
 18 “[e]stablishing national immigration enforcement policies and priorities.” 6 U.S.C. 202(5). On or
 19 about May 22, 2018, Defendant Nielsen terminated the designation of TPS for Nepal, and on or
 20 about June 5, 2018, Defendant Nielsen terminated the designation of TPS for Honduras.

21 33. Defendant Elaine C. Duke, sued in her official capacity, is currently the Deputy
 22 Secretary of Homeland Security and served as Acting Secretary of Homeland Security from around
 23 July 31, 2017 to December 6, 2017 or thereabout. As the chief operating officer for DHS, Defendant
 24 Duke is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the immigration laws of the United
 25 States.

26 34. Defendant U.S. Department of Homeland Security is a cabinet-level department of
 27 the Executive Branch of the federal government and is an “agency” within the meaning of 5 U.S.C.
 28 551(1). DHS includes various component agencies, such as the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration

Services (“USCIS”), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”). DHS, together with all of its component agencies, is responsible for administering and enforcing the nation’s immigration laws and policies, including the TPS statute.

35. Defendant United States of America includes all government agencies and departments responsible for the implementation, administration, and change in policy concerning the TPS statute.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

36. Congress established the TPS program through the Immigration Act of 1990.² TPS is a form of humanitarian relief, providing lawful immigration status to eligible foreign nationals who cannot safely return home to war-torn or disaster-stricken countries. By enacting the TPS statute, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1254a, Congress established formal criteria for relief and set forth predictable procedures for issuing, extending, or terminating that relief.³

37. Under the TPS statute, the Secretary of Homeland Security⁴ may make a “designation” determination for a given country. After consulting with “appropriate” government agencies, the Secretary may designate a foreign state, or any part of that state, for TPS based on:

(A) an “ongoing armed conflict within the state” that would “pose a serious threat” to the “personal safety” of returning nationals of that state; (B) an “earthquake, flood, drought, epidemic, or other environmental disaster in the state resulting in a substantial, but temporary, disruption of living conditions” if the foreign state is “unable, temporarily, to handle adequately the return to the state” of its nationals and the foreign state has “officially” requested a designation; or (C) “extraordinary

² Pub. L. No. 101-649, § 302, 104 Stat. 4978, 5030-36.

³ The Executive Branch previously used *ad hoc* enforcement-based mechanisms to allow individuals to remain in the United States for humanitarian reasons. *See* Adam B. Cox & Cristina Rodríguez, *The President and Immigration Law*, 119 Yale L.J. 458, 501–02 (2009) (discussing use of the “parole power,” codified at 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)). For example, Presidents occasionally exercised their discretion to designate countries for “Extended Voluntary Departure” and “Deferred Enforced Departure.” Similar to TPS, both of those delayed-departure practices allowed foreign nationals to lawfully remain and work in the United States while conditions in their homeland were unsafe or return was otherwise impracticable.

⁴ References to the Attorney General in provisions describing functions that have been transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Homeland Security “shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary” of Homeland Security. *See* 6 U.S.C. 557.

1 and temporary conditions in the foreign state” that prevent its nationals from safely returning, and
 2 where the temporary presence of those foreign nationals in the United States is not “contrary to the
 3 national interest of the United States.”⁵

4 38. An initial TPS designation period for a given country lasts between six and eighteen
 5 months.⁶ Before the designation can become effective, the Secretary must publish a notice in the
 6 Federal Register that includes, among other things, a statement of findings, the effective date of the
 7 designation, and an estimate of the number of foreign nationals eligible for protected status.

8 39. Once the Secretary has designated a particular country for TPS, individuals from that
 9 country (or persons without nationality who last habitually resided in that country) may apply for
 10 TPS. To be eligible for TPS, applicants from a designated country must meet stringent requirements.
 11 These requirements include continued physical presence and continued residence in the United
 12 States from the most recent date of the foreign state’s designation through the date of the TPS
 13 application; satisfaction of certain criteria for admissibility as an immigrant; lack of disqualifying
 14 criminal history; and submission of an application, extensive documentation, and fees.⁷

15 40. Congress intended that individuals who were ultimately granted protected status
 16 would enjoy the freedom to live and work in the United States without fear of removal or other
 17 reprisal. Under the statute, an individual who receives and maintains TPS shall be authorized to
 18 engage in employment in the United States; shall not be detained by the Secretary of Homeland
 19 Security on the basis of immigration status; and shall not be removed from the United States by the
 20 Department of Homeland Security.⁸

21 41. Under the TPS statute, the Secretary must periodically re-evaluate country
 22 designations. At least 60 days before a TPS designation is set to expire, the Secretary must “review
 23 the conditions in the foreign state” and determine whether the country still meets the conditions for
 24 TPS.⁹ This periodic-review requirement also entails consultation with appropriate government

25 ⁵ 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1).

26 ⁶ 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(2), (b)(3)(C).

27 ⁷ 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(1); 8 C.F.R. 244.2, 244.4, 244.9.

28 ⁸ 8 U.S.C. 1254a(a)(1), (d)(4).

29 ⁹ 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3).

1 agencies. Unless the Secretary determines that the conditions warranting designation of TPS for a
 2 particular country no longer exist, the designation will be extended—by default—for a period of six
 3 months or, at the Secretary’s discretion, for a period of twelve or eighteen months.¹⁰ The resulting
 4 decision must be published by notice in the Federal Register.

5 42. When TPS is terminated for a particular country, the individual TPS holder’s status
 6 typically will revert back to his or her prior immigration status.¹¹

7 **THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION ADOPTED A NEW STANDARD FOR TPS DECISIONS**
 8 **IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT THE END OF TPS**

9 43. After President Trump took office, the White House began to pressure DHS to end
 10 TPS.

11 44. The White House Domestic Policy Council sought repeatedly to influence the
 12 decision-making process at the State Department and DHS to ensure a predetermined outcome: the
 13 termination of TPS designations. Stephen Miller, President Trump’s senior advisory for domestic
 14 policy, “frequently” reached out to DHS to urge termination.

15 45. Officials from President Trump’s immigration transition team, including Kathy
 16 Nuebel Kovarik and Lee Francis Cissna, assumed high-level positions at DHS and USCIS, where
 17 they directly shaped TPS policy. In October 2017, Kovarik hired Robert Law and assigned him
 18 responsibility for editing career staffs’ TPS recommendations. Law had previously worked for the
 19 “anti-immigrant hate group” Federation for American Immigration Reform (“FAIR”), where he co-
 20 authored a report for the 2017 Trump Presidential Transition calling to “revoke TPS for any country
 21 that has received more than two renewals.”

22 46. In order “to get to the President/White House’s desired result of terminating TPS,”
 23 President Trump’s political surrogates within DHS made numerous changes to TPS practices.¹² Most
 24 significantly, under their leadership, DHS abandoned a long-established standard under which it
 25 considered all current conditions—including intervening events—in deciding whether to extend or

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¹⁰ 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C).

27 ¹¹ 8 C.F.R. 244.19.

28 ¹² Order Granting Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction, *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 3:18-cv-01554-EMC, ECF No. 128, at 32.

1 terminate a country's TPS designation. In its place, DHS adopted a new, narrow standard in which
 2 DHS considers only whether the original conditions that initially gave rise to the TPS designation
 3 persist.

4 47. Before the Trump Administration, for at least twenty years, Republican and
 5 Democratic Administrations alike regularly relied on “[i]ntervening factors arising after a country’s
 6 original TPS designation to extend TPS.” Secretaries considered “the full range of current country
 7 conditions” in making TPS decisions, regardless of whether those conditions traced back to the event
 8 that triggered the original designation.

9 48. Under the Trump Administration, in contrast, extensions would be permitted only
 10 when warranted by the continued effects of the original event triggering the TPS designation.

11 49. In June 2017, then-Secretary Kelly described the new standard. He testified at a
 12 Senate hearing that DHS could only consider the original reason for a country’s designation when
 13 recommending extension or termination. He explained that, in the administration’s view, TPS “is for
 14 a specific event. In Haiti, it was the earthquake. Yes, Haiti had horrible conditions before the
 15 earthquake, and those conditions aren’t much better after the earthquake. But the earthquake was
 16 why TPS was—was granted and—and that’s how I have to look at it.”¹³

17 50. Secretary Nielsen later echoed Kelly’s view. She testified, “[t]he law does not allow
 18 me to look at the country conditions of a country writ large. It requires me to look very specifically
 19 as to whether the country conditions originating from the original designation continue to exist. . . .
 20 [T]he law requires me, if I cannot say that the conditions emanating from the [earthquake in
 21 Honduras that originated the need for a TPS designation] still exist, regardless of other systemic
 22 conditions, I must terminate TPS.”¹⁴ She also testified, “[t]he law says that if the effects of the

23
 24 ¹³ *Hearing on the Department of Homeland Security F.Y. 2018 Budget Before the S. Comm. on*
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, 115th Cong. (June 6, 2017) (statement of Secretary
 25 John F. Kelly), <https://www.c-span.org/video/?429383-1/secretary-kelly-travel-ban-injunctions-hobbling-homeland-security-screening-effort&start=5492>.

26 ¹⁴ *Oversight of the United States Department of Homeland Security Before the S. Comm. on the*
Judiciary, 115th Cong. (Jan. 16, 2018) (statement of Kirstjen M. Nielsen, Secretary, U.S.
 27 Department of Homeland Security).

1 originating event, so that's a causation issue, do not continue to exist, then the Secretary of
 2 Homeland Security must terminate [TPS]. . . . If the underlying conditions in a country are
 3 themselves dangerous, unfortunately that is not something that I can consider in the termination.”¹⁵

4 51. Internal agency guidance prepared by the Trump-era DHS directed, “[t]he law
 5 requires that when the conditions prompting a country’s original designation for TPS no longer exist,
 6 the Department must terminate the country’s TPS designation.”

7 52. The White House directly urged the new standard as part of its overall effort to end
 8 TPS and as applied to specific countries. For example, in November 2017, three days before the
 9 statutory deadline for TPS decisions for Nicaragua and Honduras, the White House convened a
 10 Cabinet-level meeting urging termination for Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti, and El Salvador. In a
 11 “Discussion Paper” to guide the meeting, the White House applied the new standard, asserting that
 12 termination was required because “the temporary conditions that arose out of natural disasters and
 13 supported [the original] TPS designations have long ceased to exist.”

14 53. As one source described, following the meeting, White House Chief of Staff John
 15 Kelly and Homeland Security Advisor Tom Bossert called Acting Secretary Elaine Duke and “put
 16 massive pressure on her” to terminate TPS for Honduras and Nicaragua.¹⁶ They told her that TPS
 17 was an obstacle to the President’s “wider strategic goal” on immigration.¹⁷

18 54. Subsequently, Acting Secretary Duke determined that “[t]he TPS program must end
 19 for these countries soon.” She acknowledged that “[t]his conclusion [was] the result of an America
 20 first view.” She then terminated TPS for Nicaragua. She declined to make a decision on TPS for
 21 Honduras, with the result that its TPS designation was automatically extended for six months. 8
 22 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C). She made clear, however, that termination for Honduras was imminent under

23 ¹⁵ *Hearing on the Department of Homeland Security F.Y. 2019 Budget Before the H. Comm. on*
 24 *Appropriations*, 115th Cong. (Apr. 11, 2018) (statement of Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen),
<https://www.c-span.org/video/?443752-1/homeland-security-secretary-nielsen-testifies-fiscal-year-2019-budget>.

25 ¹⁶ Nick Miroff, *White House chief of staff tried to pressure acting DHS secretary to expel thousands*
 26 *of Hondurans, officials say*, WASH. POST (Nov. 9, 2017),
https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/white-house-chief-of-staff-tried-to-pressure-acting-dhs-secretary-to-expel-thousands-of-hondurans-officials-say/2017/11/09/914d3700-c54a-11e7-a441-3a768c8586f1_story.html?utm_term=.a3d52a717ec9.

27 ¹⁷ *Id.*

1 the new standard. In an email to White House Chief of Staff Kelly, she explained that her “no
 2 decision” on Honduras was “a strong break with past practice. . . . By not affirmatively extending,
 3 I’m stating that I’m not satisfied that the country conditions remain—but not yet sure how best to
 4 end TPS for this country.” She described her decisions as “send[ing] a clear signal that TPS in
 5 general is coming to a close . . . consistent with the President’s position on immigration.”

6 55. In addition to adopting a new standard for TPS decisions, the Trump Administration
 7 altered the process for conducting TPS reviews in other ways.

8 56. Prior to the Trump Administration, TPS review began with an objective country
 9 conditions report prepared by career specialists. The reports formed the basis for decision memos
 10 containing the USCIS Director’s recommendation to the DHS Secretary and Federal Register notices
 11 announcing the decision. Career officials would draft Federal Register notices in tandem with the
 12 decision memos, because the final decisions published in those notices were guided by the
 13 recommendations from the career staff in the decision memos.

14 57. In the Trump era, this process changed. Political surrogates assumed responsibility
 15 for the periodic TPS reviews. They disregarded the recommendations of career professionals and
 16 rewrote decision memos so that the memos would “fully support” the pre-determined decision to
 17 terminate TPS. Political surrogates also assumed control of drafting the Federal Register notices.
 18 Whereas under prior administrations the Federal Register notice followed logically from career
 19 officials’ drafts of the decision memos, under the Trump Administration this was no longer the case.

20 58. In addition, whereas prior administrations had typically conducted separate review
 21 processes for each country, the Trump Administration reviewed multiple countries together, even
 22 though each had different originating and current conditions. For example, the White House
 23 “coordinat[ed] the conditions and process for terminating [TPS] for aliens from El Salvador,
 24 Honduras, Nicaragua, and Haiti.”

25 59. Moreover, input from U.S. embassies, traditionally accorded great weight, was
 26 disregarded by the Trump-era DHS, because the input did not support the goal of termination. As
 27 James D. Nealon, chief of the DHS Office of Policy and former U.S. Ambassador to Honduras,
 28 testified, the State Department traditionally afforded great weight to ambassadors’ input. Under prior

1 administrations there would have been significant debate if DHS were to reject an ambassador’s
 2 recommendation in favor of a contrary, internal recommendation. However, this all changed under
 3 the current administration. State Department leadership ignored cables from U.S. embassies in TPS-
 4 designated countries that sought to convey country conditions and offer recommendations on TPS
 5 decisions. Additionally, in some cases, State Department leadership stalled providing
 6 recommendations drafted by career State Department professionals until it was too late for DHS to
 7 substantively consider them.

8 60. The first TPS termination announced by the Trump Administration was for Sudan in
 9 September 2017. In a draft decision memo, career officials reviewed a broad range of country
 10 conditions, including intervening conditions, and concluded, “termination does not appear to be
 11 warranted.” Political surrogates then edited the memo to recommend termination. In support, they
 12 tacked on a section focused narrowly on the factors that triggered Sudan’s original designation. The
 13 resulting decision memo was so incoherent that the current USCIS Director Francis Cissna said it
 14 read “like one person who strongly supports extending TPS for Sudan wrote everything up to the
 15 recommendation section and then someone who opposes extension snuck up behind the first guy,
 16 clubbed him over the head, pushed his senseless body out of the way, and finished the memo.” The
 17 memo was changed several more times before ultimately being revised “to clearly support the . . .
 18 decision to terminate.”

19 61. Subsequent terminations “underwent a similar process.” For example, Kovarik
 20 complained in October 2017 of a “problem” in decision memos drafted by career professionals for
 21 Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, because they “read[] as though we’d recommend an
 22 extension b/c we talk so much about how bad it is, but there’s not enough in there about positive
 23 steps that have been taken since it’s designation.” A career professional responded, “We can comb
 24 through the country conditions to try to see what else there might be, but the basic problem is that it
 25 IS bad there [with respect to] all of the standard metrics. Our strongest argument for termination, we
 26 thought, is just that it is not bad in a way clearly linked to the initial disasters prompting the
 27 designations.”

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1 62. DHS applied these same flawed processes to the two TPS terminations at issue in this
 2 case—for Nepal and for Honduras.

3 **Nepal**

4 63. On April 26, 2018, Secretary Nielsen announced her decision to terminate TPS for
 5 Nepal, with a twelve-month delayed effective date.¹⁸ Like previous Trump-era TPS terminations,
 6 the decision was the product of the White House’s persistent and ongoing effort to end TPS.

7 64. Nepal was first designated for TPS by Secretary Jeh Johnson on June 24, 2015, after a
 8 7.8 magnitude earthquake and a number of significant aftershocks struck the country, killing nearly
 9 9,000 people, injuring more than 20,000 people, displacing millions, and destroying or significantly
 10 damaging over 750,000 homes.¹⁹ On October 26, 2016, DHS extended Nepal’s designation for
 11 eighteen months.²⁰ The extension took into account a variety of factors and conditions that arose
 12 subsequent to the original designation, many of which were wholly or partially unrelated to the
 13 earthquakes, including civil unrest, the obstruction of crossings at the Nepal-India border, and
 14 inadequate sanitation.²¹

15 65. In terminating Nepal’s TPS, DHS applied its new standard. The Secretary considered
 16 only whether Nepal had recovered from the earthquake that triggered its original designation;
 17 intervening conditions that affected the country were not considered except to the extent they related
 18 directly to the original basis for designation.

19 66. During the periodic review process for Nepal, Trump surrogate Kathy Nuebel
 20 Kovarik instructed career employees to focus the country conditions report “specifically . . . on
 21 progress in earthquake and recovery efforts” as opposed to the “extremely comprehensive” overview
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 23

24 ¹⁸ Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Security, Secretary Kirstjen M. Nielsen Announcement on
 25 Temporary Protected Status for Nepal (Apr. 26, 2018) (emphases added), <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/04/26/secretary-kirstjen-m-nielsen-announcement-temporary-protected-status-nepal>.

26 ¹⁹ Designation of Nepal for Temporary Protected Status, 80 Fed. Reg. 36,346, 36,347 (June 24,
 27 2015).

28 ²⁰ Extension of the Designation of Nepal for Temporary Protected Status, 81 Fed. Reg. 74,470 (Oct.
 26, 2016).

²¹ *Id.* at 74,471.

1 “usually” provided. In response, career employees agreed “not to devote research” to political crises
 2 and other intervening conditions not directly related to the earthquake.

3 67. An early draft decision memo for Nepal described the decision whether to extend or
 4 terminate as a “close case.” It described the destructive intervening events that had befallen Nepal
 5 but then dismissed them, because they were not “primarily” related to the original event, stating: “In
 6 August 2017, the worst rains in 15 years struck Nepal, triggering widespread large-scale flooding
 7 and landslides, causing significant property damage, and impacting access to food, water, and
 8 healthcare, albeit primarily in the southern plains region that has been little affected by the
 9 earthquake.” The draft recommended termination with an eighteen-month wind down period.

10 68. Upon reviewing a subsequent draft decision memo, Director Cissna complained that
 11 it did not “adequately support the proposal to terminate TPS.” He noted specific sections of the
 12 memo that he viewed as problematic, including factual statements about challenges to Nepal’s
 13 rebuilding efforts and the number of individuals still living in temporary shelters.

14 69. The final Nepal decision memo recommended termination with a twelve-month wind
 15 down period and no longer described the decision as a “close case.” The memo emphasized original
 16 conditions and significantly downplayed the significance of any intervening factors. For example, it
 17 limited consideration of the damage caused by severe, post-earthquake flooding in Nepal to simply
 18 one of several “[f]actors delaying the completion of recovery and reconstruction efforts” but
 19 otherwise “unrelated to the earthquake that led to the TPS designation” and, therefore, not relevant
 20 to the termination decision. To the extent the decision memo considered the independent effects of
 21 severe flooding, it was only to assert that disruption caused by the flooding did not “rise to the level
 22 of a new event that would warrant a new TPS designation.”

23 70. In a Press Release announcing the termination of TPS for Nepal, DHS explained,
 24 “[t]he decision to terminate TPS for Nepal was made after a review of the environmental disaster-

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1 related conditions upon which the country's original designation was based and an assessment of
 2 whether those originating conditions continue to exist as required by statute.”²²

3 71. Accompanying DHS Press Affairs Guidance stated, “[b]ased on careful consideration
 4 of available information . . . the Secretary determined that the original conditions caused by the 2015
 5 earthquake no longer exist. Thus, as required under the applicable statute, the current TPS
 6 designation must be terminated.”

7 72. The announcement terminating Nepal’s TPS was published in the Federal Register on
 8 May 22, 2018.²³ The Federal Register Notice made no mention of intervening events and did not
 9 discuss the severe flooding of August 2017.

10 **Honduras**

11 73. On May 4, 2018, Secretary Nielsen announced her decision to terminate TPS for
 12 Honduras with an eighteen-month delayed effective date. Again, like the previous Trump-era TPS
 13 terminations, her decision was the product of the Trump Administration’s systematic effort to end
 14 TPS. It effectuated a predetermined conclusion articulated by Acting Secretary Duke months earlier,
 15 when she allowed a short, automatic six-month extension for Honduras because she was “not yet
 16 sure how best to end TPS for this country.”

17 74. Honduras was originally designated for TPS on January 5, 1999 by Attorney General
 18 Janet Reno, after Hurricane Mitch caused severe damage to the country.²⁴ Multiple Attorneys
 19 General and DHS Secretaries extended TPS for Honduras in regular periodic reviews over nearly
 20 twenty years—fourteen times in all.²⁵ Those extensions took into consideration social, economic,

21 ²² Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Security, Secretary Kirstjen M. Nielsen Announcement on
 22 Temporary Protected Status for Nepal (Apr. 26, 2018) (emphases added), <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/04/26/secretary-kirstjen-m-nielsen-announcement-temporary-protected-status-nepal>.

23 ²³ Termination of the Designation of Nepal for Temporary Protected Status, 83 Fed. Reg. 23,705
 (May 22, 2018).

24 ²⁴ Designation of Honduras Under Temporary Protected Status, 64 Fed. Reg. 524,(Jan. 5, 1999);
 25 Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status, 75 Fed. Reg. 24,734,
 24,735 (May 5, 2010) (“Hurricane Mitch resulted in the loss of thousands of lives, displacement of
 thousands more, collapse of physical infrastructure, and severe damage to the country’s economic
 system.”).

26 ²⁵ The Attorneys General and DHS Secretaries responsible for extending Honduras’s TPS
 27 designation are Attorney General Janet Reno, Attorney General John Ashcroft, DHS Secretary Tom
 28

1 environmental, and infrastructural challenges that were not directly attributable to the hurricane.²⁶
 2 For instance, decisions to extend TPS for Honduras cited environmental disasters that occurred *after*
 3 Hurricane Mitch,²⁷ a “deteriorating economy,” and a “political crisis” that “significantly reduc[ed]
 4 economic activity.”²⁸

5 75. In terminating Honduras’s TPS, DHS applied its new standard. The Secretary
 6 assessed only whether Honduras had recovered from Hurricane Mitch and did not consider
 7 intervening conditions.

8 76. For example, the Honduras decision memo explicitly dismissed “current challenges”
 9 because they “cannot be directly tied to damage from the storm 20 years ago.”

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 12 Ridge, DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff, DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano, and DHS Secretary Jeh
 13 Johnson. *See Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 82 Fed.
 14 Reg. 59,630 (Dec. 15, 2017); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected*
 15 *Status*, 81 Fed. Reg. 30,331 (May 16, 2016); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for*
 16 *Temporary Protected Status*, 79 Fed. Reg. 62,170 (Oct. 16, 2014); *Extension of the Designation of*
 17 *Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 78 Fed. Reg. 20,123 (Apr. 3, 2013); *Extension of the*
 18 *Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 76 Fed. Reg. 68,488 (Nov. 4, 2011);
 19 *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 75 Fed. Reg. 24,734
 20 (May 5, 2010); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 73 Fed.
 21 Reg. 57,133 (Oct. 1, 2008); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected*
 22 *Status*, 72 Fed. Reg. 29,529 (May 29, 2007); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for*
 23 *Temporary Protected Status*, 71 Fed. Reg. 16,328 (Mar. 31, 2006); *Extension of the Designation of*
 24 *Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 69 Fed. Reg. 64,084 (Nov. 3, 2004); *Extension of the*
 25 *Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 68 Fed. Reg. 23,744 (May 5, 2003);
 26 *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 67 Fed. Reg. 22,451
 27 (May 3, 2002); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status*, 66 Fed.
 28 Reg. 23,269 (May 8, 2001); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected*
 29 *Status*, 65 Fed. Reg. 30,438 (May 11, 2000).

²⁶ *See, e.g.*, *Extension of the Designation of Honduras Under the Temporary Protected Status*
 Program, 68 Fed. Reg. 23,744 (May 5, 2003).

²⁷ *See, e.g.*, *id.* (“[R]ecent droughts as well as flooding from Hurricane Michelle in 2001 have added
 to the humanitarian, economic, and social problems initially brought on by Hurricane Mitch in
 1998.”); *Extension of the Designation of Honduras Under the Temporary Protected Status Program*,
 75 Fed. Reg. 24,734, 24,735 (May 5, 2010) (“[O]ther natural disasters have occurred since Hurricane
 Mitch, including flooding in October 2008 and an earthquake in May 2009, which have further
 delayed the recovery from Hurricane Mitch.”).

²⁸ *Extension of the Designation of Honduras Under the Temporary Protected Status Program*, 75
 Fed. Reg. 24,734, 24,735 (May 5, 2010).

1 77. The DHS press release announcing the Secretary's decision explained, "[T]he
 2 Secretary determined that the disruption of living conditions in Honduras *from Hurricane Mitch that*
 3 *served as the basis for its TPS designation* has decreased to a degree that it should no longer be
 4 regarded as substantial. . . . Thus, as required under the applicable statute, the current TPS
 5 designation *must* be eliminated."²⁹

6 78. On the same day that DHS publicly announced the termination of TPS for Honduras
 7 (and about six weeks after the filing of *Ramos*, challenging the new practice as unlawful), an
 8 addendum was added to the Honduras decision memo. The addendum provides supplemental
 9 information on environmental conditions related to problems caused by pine beetles and coffee rust.
 10 The Federal Register Notice announcing the termination of TPS for Honduras, published on June 5,
 11 2018, similarly mentions pine beetles and coffee rust, along with a range of other factors.

12 79. The addendum and similar information in the Federal Register notice were added as
 13 *post hoc* justifications for DHS's decision to terminate TPS for Honduras. They do not reflect the
 14 narrower range of factors—based solely on the impact of Hurricane Mitch—actually considered by
 15 DHS in deciding to terminate.

16 80. In a May 11, 2018 memorandum, members of the Senate Foreign Relations
 17 Committee complained that Defendants "deliberately disregarded the counsel and expertise of
 18 officials at the State Department and the U.S. Embassies in [Honduras, El Salvador, and Haiti],
 19 which uniformly argued for an extension of the TPS designations."³⁰ As the memorandum observed,
 20 the termination "was the result of an overtly political process."³¹

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 24 ²⁹ Press Release, U.S. Dep't of Homeland Security, Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen M.
 25 Nielsen Announcement on Temporary Protected Status for Honduras (May 4, 2018) (emphasis
 26 added), <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/05/04/secretary-homeland-security-kirstjen-m-nielsen-announcement-temporary-protected>.

27 ³⁰ Memorandum from the Senate Foreign Relations Comm. Democratic Staff to Interested Parties
 28 (May 11, 2018),
https://www.nationalimmigrationproject.org/PDFs/practitioners/our_lit/impact_litigation/2018_15May_tps-haiti-senatememo.pdf
³¹ *Id.*

THE CHANGES TO THE TPS CRITERIA AND THE ULTIMATE TERMINATIONS WERE MOTIVATED BY RACIAL ANIMUS

81. The Secretary's adoption of a new standard for TPS decisions and the termination of TPS for Honduras and Nepal, like the previous Trump-era TPS terminations, were motivated in significant part by racial and national-origin animus. As the court found in *Ramos*, there is evidence that the terminations were designed to further a predetermined presidential agenda to end TPS influenced by the President's racial animus against non-white, non-European immigrants. This animus is evidenced by numerous statements made by President Trump and other officials in his administration expressing disdain for non-white, non-European immigrants.

82. Throughout his candidacy and presidency, President Trump has repeatedly denigrated non-white, non-European immigrants and has expressed his interest in resurrecting a vision of American identity that privileges whiteness.

83. On the very first day of his presidential campaign, then-candidate Trump categorically branded Mexican immigrants as criminals and rapists: “When Mexico sends its people, they’re not sending their best. . . . They’re sending people that have lots of problems, and they’re bringing those problems with [them]. They’re bringing drugs. They’re bringing crime. They’re rapists. And some, I assume, are good people.”³²

84. Both during his campaign and after taking office, President Trump has repeatedly compared immigrants to snakes that will bite and kill anyone foolish enough to shelter them.³³

85. President Trump has repeatedly “retweeted” avowed white nationalists, such as @WhiteGenocideTM, thereby endorsing their racist views and amplifying their message.³⁴

³² Wash. Post Staff, *Full Text: Donald Trump announces a presidential bid*, WASH. POST (June 16, 2015), https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2015/06/16/full-text-donald-trump-announces-a-presidential-bid/?utm_term=.0b727c71c4c8.

³³ Dara Lind, “*The Snake*”: Donald Trump brings back his favorite anti-immigrant fable at CPAC, Vox (Feb. 23, 2018), <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/2/23/17044744/trump-snake-speech-cpac>.

³⁴ Donald J. Trump (realDonaldTrump), TWITTER (Jan. 22, 2016), <https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/690562515500032000?lang=en>.

1 86. When a lawsuit against Trump University was assigned to Judge Gonzalo Curiel,
 2 then-candidate Trump repeatedly asserted that the Judge would be biased against him due to the
 3 Judge's Mexican heritage.³⁵

4 87. After a crowd of white nationalists marched on Charlottesville, Virginia, President
 5 Trump praised some of the protesters as "very fine people."³⁶

6 88. President Trump often conflates large groups of immigrants, and sometimes even all
 7 of them, with members of the MS-13 gang.³⁷ In his first State of the Union address, he suggested
 8 that the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals ("DACA") program, recipients of which are
 9 immigrants first brought to the United States as children many years ago, contributed to the spread
 10 of MS-13.³⁸

11 89. President Trump has also directed his racist remarks specifically at people who have
 12 lawful status through TPS.

13 90. On or about January 11, 2018, several lawmakers gathered with the President in the
 14 Oval Office of the White House to discuss a bipartisan immigration proposal. President Trump grew
 15 frustrated when the conversation turned to a proposal that would grant permanent status to some
 16 people with TPS protections from certain Latin American and African countries. "Why," the
 17 President asked, "are we having all these people from shithole countries come here?"³⁹ He expressed
 18 a preference, instead, for immigrants from countries "like Norway."⁴⁰

21 35 Matt Ford, *Trump Attacks a 'Mexican' U.S. Federal Judge*, THE ATLANTIC (May 28, 2016),
 22 <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/05/trump-judge-gonzalo-curiel/484790/>.

23 36 Politico Staff, *Full text: Trump's comments on white supremacists, 'alt-left' in Charlottesville*,
 24 POLITICO (Aug. 15, 2017), <https://www.politico.com/story/2017/08/15/full-text-trump-comments-white-supremacists-alt-left-transcript-241662>.

25 37 Terry Gross, *Trump Uses MS-13 To 'Sell Draconian Overhauls of Border Issues,' Journalist Says*,
 26 NPR (Feb. 15, 2018), <https://www.npr.org/2018/02/15/585937834/trump-uses-ms-13-to-sell-draconian-overhauls-of-border-issues-journalist-says>.

27 38 Liz Robbins, *Why was MS-13 Targeted in Trump's Speech?*, N.Y. TIMES (Jan. 31, 2018).

28 39 Josh Dawsey, *Trump Derides Protections for Immigrants from 'Shithole' Countries*, WASH. POST
 29 (Jan 12, 2018), https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-attacks-protections-for-immigrants-from-shithole-countries-in-oval-office-meeting/2018/01/11/bfc0725c-f711-11e7-91af-31ac729add94_story.html?utm_term=.06cbc70bfaec.

40 *Id.*

1 91. Senator Dick Durbin, who was present at the January 11, 2018 meeting in the Oval
 2 Office, characterized the President’s comments as “clearly racial,” “hate-filled,” and “vile.”⁴¹
 3 Senator Durbin reportedly warned the President that excluding immigrants based on those grounds
 4 would be “an obvious racial decision.”⁴² Secretary Nielsen, also present at the January 11, 2018 Oval
 5 Office meeting,⁴³ acknowledged that the President used “tough language.”⁴⁴ Although she claimed
 6 that she did not know whether Norway was a “predominately white country,” she admitted that she
 7 “imagine[d] that is the case.”⁴⁵

8 92. President Trump has repeatedly made disparaging remarks about people from Central
 9 America, including Honduras.

10 93. In February 2018, President Trump gave a speech at the annual Conservative Political
 11 Action Conference, where he used MS-13 to disparage immigrants more generally, comparing them
 12 to snakes and animals.⁴⁶ Again, in May 2018 at an immigration roundtable discussion, President
 13 Trump relied on MS-13 to claim that undocumented immigrants “aren’t people. They are animals.”⁴⁷

14 94. On Twitter, President Trump lamented that Honduras is “doing nothing for the United
 15 States but taking our money.”⁴⁸

16 95. President Trump has also made disparaging remarks about certain South Asian
 17 countries and people, frequently relying on crude and derogatory stereotypes to stoke fear about
 18 immigration.

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 20 ⁴¹ Carl Hulse, *Inside the Oval Office Immigration Meeting that Left a Senator Stunned*, N.Y. TIMES
 21 (Jan. 19, 2018), <https://nyti.ms/2DiqhLM>.

22 ⁴² *Id.*

23 ⁴³ Walter Shapiro, *Opinion: White People in Norway? Who Knew?*, ROLL CALL (Jan. 17, 2018),
 24 <https://www.rollcall.com/news/opinion/kirstjen-nielsen-trump-norway>.

25 ⁴⁴ *Id.*

26 ⁴⁵ *Id.*

27 ⁴⁶ Dara Lind, “*The Snake*”: Donald Trump brings back his favorite anti-immigrant fable at CPAC,
 28 VOX (Feb. 23, 2018), www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/2/23/17044744/trump-snake-speech-cpac; see also Julie Hirschfeld Davis, *Trump Calls Some Unauthorized Immigrants ‘Animals’ in Rant*, N.Y. TIMES (May 16, 2018), www.nytimes.com/2018/05/16/us/politics/trump-undocumented-immigrants-animals.html.

29 ⁴⁷ Miriam Valverde, *In Context: Donald Trump’s comments about immigrants, ‘animals’*,
 30 POLITIFACT (May 17, 2018), <https://www.politifact.com/truth-o-meter/article/2018/may/17/context-donald-trumps-comments-about-immigrants-an/>.

31 ⁴⁸ Donald J. Trump (realDonaldTrump) TWITTER (Dec. 28, 2018),
 32 <https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/1078638249562775552?lang=en>.

1 96. For example, while studying a map of the region in preparation for a meeting with the
 2 Prime Minister of India, the President deliberately “mispronounced Nepal as ‘nipple’ and laughingly
 3 referred to Bhutan as ‘button.’”⁴⁹ The President is also “known to fake an Indian accent to imitate
 4 Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi during Oval Office meetings.”⁵⁰

5 97. President Trump has also expressed general animus toward other South Asian
 6 countries and individuals.

7 98. On October 5, 2016, President Trump gave a speech discussing how “our country is
 8 being infiltrated . . . by terrorists,” referring to “immigrants from high-risk regions.”⁵¹

9 99. In August of 2016, then-candidate Trump gave speeches lamenting that the United
 10 States is not “smart” because of the “problem [of terrorism] across our refugee and immigration
 11 programs.” President Trump used an example of “two immigrants from Pakistan who later applied
 12 for and received U.S. citizenship” and who “were sentenced to decades long prison sentences for
 13 plotting to detonate a bomb” in New York City.⁵²

14 100. On June 13, 2016, President Trump remarked how the male shooter from San
 15 Bernardino, California “was the child of immigrants from Pakistan and he brought his wife – the
 16 other terrorist – from Saudi Arabia through another one of our easily exploited visa programs.”⁵³ He
 17 further noted that immigration from Afghanistan is increasing and that “99% of people in
 18 Afghanistan support oppressive Sharia Law. We admit many more from other countries in the region
 19 who share these same oppressive views.”⁵⁴

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 22 ⁴⁹ Daniel Lippman, *Trump’s diplomatic learning curve: Time zones, ‘Namibia’ and ‘Nipple’*, POLITICO (Aug. 13, 2018), <https://www.politico.com/story/2018/08/13/trump-world-knowledge-diplomatic-774801>.

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 24 ⁵⁰ Cristina Maza, *Trump Fakes Indian Accent When Speaking About Indian Prime Minister Modi*, Report Claims, NEWSWEEK (Jan. 22, 2018), <https://www.newsweek.com/trump-racist-president-imitates-modis-indian-accent-meetings-787071>.

25 ⁵¹ *Speech: Donald Trump in Reno, NV*, FACTBASE, <https://factba.se/transcript/donald-trump-speech-reno-nv-october-5-2016>.

26 ⁵² *Speech: Donald Trump in Green Bay, WI*, FACTBASE, <https://factba.se/transcript/donald-trump-speech-green-bay-wi-august-5-2016>.

27 ⁵³ *Remarks: Donald Trump at Saint Anselm College in Manchester NH*, FACTBASE, <https://factba.se/transcript/donald-trump-remarks-manchester-nh-june-13-2016>.

28 ⁵⁴ *Id.*

101. The President's repeated statements denigrating immigrants, including many directed at immigrants from TPS-designated countries, were not merely hateful rhetoric. They were also a call to action.

102. As described above, *supra ¶¶ 43–46, 52–54*, the White House repeatedly inserted itself at all levels of DHS’s decision-making on TPS to influence the process to favor termination. As the district court in *Ramos* found, “Acting Secretary Duke’s writing suggest that she, in her role at DHS, was largely carrying out or conforming with a predetermined presidential agenda to end TPS.”

103. Similarly, as to then-Secretary Kelly, the district court found that his subordinates sought data on the number of TPS holders who committed crimes and relied on public assistance. “The information sought by the secretary coincides with racial stereotypes – i.e., that non-whites commit crimes and are on the public dole.” Indeed, the political surrogates working for then-Secretary Kelly knew the request for information was improper, so they requested that the preparation of the data be “kept quiet.”

104. The motivation and methods for terminating TPS designations reveal that the President's documented animus for non-white, non-European immigrants infected the TPS decision-making process.

**DEPORTATION OF TPS HOLDERS WILL IMPOSE
EXTRAORDINARY AND IRREPARABLE HARM ON TPS HOLDERS, THEIR MINOR
U.S.-CITIZEN CHILDREN, AND THEIR COMMUNITIES**

105. All told, approximately 400,000 TPS holders currently reside in the United States,⁵⁵ approximately 86,000 of whom are Honduran TPS holders and 15,000 are Nepali TPS holders. TPS holders live in all fifty states, as well as in the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories. At least

⁵⁵ Robert Warren & Donald Kerwin, *A Statistical and Demographic Profile of the US Temporary Protected Status Population from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti*, 5 J. ON MIGRATION & HUM. SEC. 577, 578 (2017); see also JILL H. WILSON, CONG. RES. SERV., TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS: OVERVIEW AND CURRENT ISSUES 4–5 (2018).

1 ten states are home to more than 10,000 TPS holders each. California, residence to over 80,000 TPS
 2 holders, is home to the greatest number of TPS holders in the country.⁵⁶

3 106. Children born in the United States, including those born to TPS holders, are U.S.
 4 citizens with an absolute right to remain in the United States as guaranteed by the Fourteenth
 5 Amendment.

6 107. The wellbeing and future development of children are tied to nurturing and stable
 7 relationships with their parents.⁵⁷ Science has empirically confirmed this intuitive understanding.
 8 The most important factor in the development of brain architecture—the trillions of connections
 9 among and across neurons in a child’s brain—is the interactive and responsive relationship between
 10 child and parent.⁵⁸ The parent-child relationship promotes healthy brain development and provides
 11 the buffering protection necessary to prevent children from experiencing the toxic responses to
 12 stress.⁵⁹

13 108. Children of immigrants suffer acutely when their parents face even the possibility of
 14 deportation. Fear of deportation is directly tied to stress-related illness in children, including higher
 15 levels of anxiety and trauma, depression, and family instability. The “fear of massive deportations”⁶⁰
 16 also diminishes the quality of day-to-day relationships between parents and their children, in part
 17 because the threat of deportation deters parents from accompanying children to school or social
 18 events, seeking urgent or preventative health care for themselves and their children, pursuing
 19 opportunities for better housing, or reporting fraud, crimes, or abuse.

20 109. U.S.-citizen children of TPS holders, including the Plaintiff children in this case,
 21 confront an impossible choice. On the one hand, they may continue to live with their parents, but
 22 only if they relocate to a foreign country, leaving behind their schools, their communities, and the

24 ⁵⁶ Wilson, *supra* at 12.

25 ⁵⁷ CTR. ON THE DEVELOPING CHILD AT HARV. UNIV., THREE PRINCIPLES TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES FOR
 26 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES 3–4 (2017), <https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/three-early-childhood-development-principles-improve-child-family-outcomes/>.

27 ⁵⁸ *Id.*

28 ⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ Marie Leiner et al., *Fear of Massive Deportations in the United States: Social Implications on Deprived Pediatric Communities*, 5 FRONT. PEDIATR. 177, 177–78 (2017).

1 benefits of living in the United States—the only country they have ever known. On the other hand,
 2 they may choose to remain in the United States, thereby forgoing the right to live with one or both of
 3 their parents, which, in many cases, would involve TPS-holder children becoming a ward of the
 4 state.

5 110. Plaintiff S.S., ten years old, is the eldest son of TPS holder Plaintiff Sumnima Thapa
 6 and her husband. S.S. was born in Minnesota, where he lives with his parents and younger brother.
 7 S.S. is in fifth grade and his favorite subjects are math, science, and gym. He loves science because
 8 he likes discovering things and doing experiments. S.S. is a yellow belt in karate and also enjoys
 9 playing soccer. If S.S. and his family were forced to leave the United States and move to Nepal he
 10 would miss his school and all of his friends.

11 111. Plaintiff G.D.P., nine years old, is the youngest daughter of TPS holder Plaintiff
 12 Donaldo Posadas Caceres. She was born in Maryland, where she lives with her parents and older
 13 siblings, and is now a fourth grade student. Her favorite subjects are math, reading, and gym. She
 14 loves learning new things, especially about history. Outside of school, G.D.P.’s favorite activities are
 15 playing games with her family and going out to eat together. She dreams of growing up to be
 16 President because she wants to help people who come here from other countries.

17 112. The scale of the harm wrought by Defendants’ new TPS policies and practices is
 18 massive. TPS holders are the parents of more than 270,000 U.S.-citizen children.⁶¹ There are more
 19 than 50,000 U.S.-citizen children whose parents are Honduran or Nepali TPS holders.⁶²

20 113. But even beyond the parent-child relationship, TPS holders have built lives in the
 21 United States over the course of years or decades, establishing roots and contributing to their
 22 communities. The circumstances of the TPS-holder Plaintiffs in this case vividly illustrate the
 23 irreparable harm that will occur if they (and other TPS holders) lose their TPS standing.

24 114. Plaintiff Keshav Raj Bhattarai, fifty-six years old, was born in Nepal. Keshav’s home
 25 was significantly damaged in the April 2015 earthquake, and he and his wife had to sleep outside in
 26 a tent for about a month. In May 2015, Keshav and his wife traveled to the United States to see their

27 ⁶¹ Warren & Kerwin, *supra* note 55, at 578.

28 ⁶² CTR. FOR AM. PROGRESS, TPS HOLDERS IN THE UNITED STATES 1 (2017).

1 son graduate from his medical fellowship program. About a month later, Nepal was designated for
 2 TPS and Keshav and his wife successfully applied for TPS status. Since receiving TPS, Keshav has
 3 worked in restaurants and gas stations. He currently lives in Sunnyvale, California, and works at a
 4 Chevron gas station, where he was recently promoted to assistant manager. His son is a doctor,
 5 trained in geriatrics and nephrology, and has lived and practiced in the United States for about ten
 6 years.

7 115. Plaintiff Sajjan Pandey, sixty-four years old, was born in Nepal. In Nepal, he used to
 8 run a restaurant and a technical school. Sajjan arrived in the United States in 2006, and has lived
 9 here ever since. He lives with his cousin, who is a U.S. citizen, in Alameda, California. He is an
 10 attendant and cashier at a Chevron gas station in Oakland, California. TPS is essential to his ability
 11 to work and support himself. He regularly sends money back to Nepal to help family members
 12 whose homes were damaged after the earthquake. Additionally, for the last twelve years Sajjan has
 13 been an active volunteer and leader of Motherland Nepal, a nonprofit cultural organization based in
 14 the Bay Area that creates cultural programming and fundraises for people in need.

15 116. Plaintiff Sumnima Thapa, thirty-five years old, was born in Nepal and arrived in the
 16 United States in 2002. She spent most of her childhood in Thailand, where she moved with her
 17 family at the age of four. Sumnima obtained her bachelor's degree in business management from
 18 Saint Catherine's College and her master's degree in project management from Saint Mary's
 19 University. Since March 2017, she has worked as a research specialist at Omni Data Retrieval, and
 20 she also previously volunteered with Lutheran Social Services. Sumnima lives in Apple Valley,
 21 Minnesota with her husband, also a TPS holder, and their two U.S.-citizen children, aged six and ten.
 22 Her youngest son has never been to Nepal, and her eldest son has visited Nepal only twice, once as
 23 an infant. Neither of Sumnima's sons speak Nepali fluently. She and her husband own their home in
 24 Minnesota, and without TPS Sumnima will be unable to work and will have difficulty paying her
 25 mortgage. She is frightened to think about bringing her family back to Nepal, a country she barely
 26 knows and where few of her family members live.

27 117. Plaintiff Donald Posadas Caceres, forty-four years old, was born in Santa Rica
 28 Copan, Honduras. When he was young, in 1994, his brother was murdered in Honduras, leading

1 Donaldo to drop out of school for his protection and move to another city. He, his wife, and his
2 eldest son, who was then a baby, entered the United States in July 1998. They have held TPS since
3 1999. Donaldo currently works as a bridge painter and is a member of the International Union of
4 Painters and Allied Trades, commonly known as IUPAT. He owns his home in Baltimore, Maryland,
5 where he lives with his wife and children. In addition to their eldest son, Donaldo and his wife have
6 two U.S.-citizen daughters, aged eighteen and nine. His eldest daughter has been to Honduras only
7 once, to visit her ailing grandfather, and his youngest daughter only twice, to visit her ailing
8 grandfather and to attend her aunt's funeral.

9 118. Plaintiff Sorayda Betzabe Rodriguez Motiño, thirty-six years old, was born in
10 Honduras, where she was raised by her grandmother from a young age. A few days after Sorayda
11 turned sixteen, she and her siblings came to the United States to look for their mother. They
12 presented themselves at a port of entry on or around Christmas Eve of 1998 and Sorayda was placed
13 in a shelter for unaccompanied minors. About two weeks later, Honduras was designated for TPS
14 and Sorayda was released to her mother. She has held TPS ever since. Sorayda lives in
15 Harrisonburg, Virginia with her husband, also a TPS holder, and two U.S.-citizen children. Her
16 eldest child is autistic. She works at Great Eastern Resort as a supervisor of housekeeping. Sorayda
17 is terrified at the thought of having to bring her children to Honduras, a place they have never been.
18 Her children do not speak Spanish.

19 119. Plaintiff Denis Alen Molina Chavez, fifty-two years old, was born in Honduras. He
20 entered the United States in July 1997 and has had TPS since 1999. After a short time in New Jersey,
21 he settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he has lived ever since. Denis is a widow and the single
22 father of two U.S.-citizen children, a thirteen-year-old son and a twelve-year-old daughter. Denis's
23 wife passed away in 2013 from ovarian cancer. Denis is the lead pastor at the Church of Jude Mount
24 Zion (Iglesia de Juda Monte de Sion) in Bridgeport, which has forty-five active members. He gives
25 sermons on Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, in partnership with three assistant
26 pastors, and provides religious teaching for children and youth. Denis has been a pastor since he was
27 twenty-four years old and has been an active member of the church since he was a child. Denis also
28 works as a mechanic at Service My Auto in Bridgeport, where he has been employed for the past

1 eight years. Denis is very worried about what will happen to his life and the lives of his children if
 2 TPS is terminated. Denis is a homeowner; he and his wife bought their house less than a year and a
 3 half before she passed away. He relies on TPS to afford his mortgage, pay for the children's
 4 necessities, to work, and to serve as a pastor. Connecticut is the only home his children have ever
 5 known. They have never been to Honduras.

6 120. TPS holders are an integral part of the economic and social fabric of American
 7 communities, and they give back to this country in countless ways. They are active in civic life and
 8 volunteer at schools, neighborhood and work organizations, and religious institutions.⁶³ They pay
 9 federal, state, and local taxes, and support government social welfare programs. Experts estimate
 10 that without Honduran TPS holders alone, the U.S. Gross Domestic Product would shrink by at least
 11 \$31.3 billion.⁶⁴

12 121. The net positive economic contributions of TPS holders are not surprising in light of
 13 their consistently high employment rate: eighty-five percent of Honduran TPS holders are employed.
 14 About seventeen percent are entrepreneurs, creating jobs not just for themselves but also for their
 15 communities.⁶⁵ About thirty percent of TPS-holder households have mortgages, including 9,500
 16 households with Honduran TPS holders.⁶⁶ More than half of Honduran TPS holders have resided in
 17 the United States for twenty years or more.⁶⁷

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 25 ⁶³ CELIA MEJÍVAR, CTR. FOR MIGRATION RES., UNIV. OF KAN., TEMP. PROTECTED STATUS IN THE
 26 U.S.: THE EXPERIENCES OF HONDURAN & SALVADORAN IMMIGRANTS 19 (2017).

26 ⁶⁴ CTR. FOR AM. PROGRESS, *supra* note 62, at 2.

27 ⁶⁵ Warren & Kerwin, *supra* note 55, at 582–83.

⁶⁶ CTR. FOR AM. PROGRESS, *supra* note 62, at 2.

⁶⁷ Warren & Kerwin, *supra* note 55, at 581.

122. In light of the overwhelming evidence of the contributions of TPS holders, bipartisan groups of mayors and legislators,⁶⁸ business leaders,⁶⁹ labor unions,⁷⁰ and faith-based leaders⁷¹ recognize the need to maintain the TPS program. To not extend TPS “would harm [U.S.] national security interests by undermining the fragile security in those countries,” as well as “negatively impact hundreds of thousands of American children.”⁷²

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

123. Minor Plaintiffs S.S. and G.D.P. bring this action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1)(A) and (b)(2), on behalf of themselves and a nationwide class of all similarly situated persons.

124. Minor Plaintiffs seek to represent the following nationwide class: U.S.-citizen children, from ages five to eighteen, of all TPS holders from Honduras and Nepal.

⁶⁸ Letter from Ed Pawlowski, Mayor of Allentown, Penn., et al. to Kirstjen Nielsen, Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Jan. 3 2018) (letter from 19 U.S. mayors and Cities for Action, a national coalition of more than 175 cities and counties); Letter from Ben Cardin, U.S. Senator, et al. to Rex Tillerson, Sec'y of State, & Elaine C. Duke, Acting Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Oct. 19, 2017); Letter from James P. McGovern, Member of Congress, et al. to Elaine C. Duke, Acting Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Sept. 11, 2017) (bipartisan letter from 116 Members of Congress); Letter from Kirsten Gillibrand, U.S. Senator, et al. to Rex Tillerson, Sec'y of State, & John F. Kelly, Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (July 18, 2017) (letter from 26 U.S. Senators).

⁶⁹ Letter from Neil L. Bradley, Senior Vice President & Chief Policy Officer, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, to Elaine C. Duke, Acting Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Oct. 26, 2017); Letter from Embassy Suites Miami Airport, et al. to Marco Rubio, U.S. Senator (Nov. 3, 2017); Letter from Tex. Agric. Irrigation Ass'n, et al. to John Cornyn, U.S. Senator (Nov. 3, 2017).

⁷⁰ See, e.g., Press Release, Rachel Gumpert, UNITE HERE!, Labor Unions Launch Nearly One Million Dollar Campaign to Save TPS (Nov. 16, 2017), <http://unitehere.org/press-releases/labor-unions-launch-nearly-one-million-dollar-campaign-to-save-tps/>; Terry O’Sullivan & Stephen Sandherr, *Trump Immigration Acts Will Hurt Families, Slow Hurricane Recovery*, HOUSTON CHRON. (Feb. 23, 2018) (General President of Laborers’ International Union of North America, which represents half a million workers, calls for extension of TPS).

⁷¹ Letter from The Evangelical Immigration Roundtable to Elaine C. Duke, Acting Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Nov. 1, 2017); Letter from Faith Leaders & Faith-Based Organizations to Elaine C. Duke, Acting Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Sept. 17, 2017) (560 faith leaders and 129 national, state, and local faith-based organizations); Letter from the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops Migration and Refugee Services et al. to Elaine C. Duke, Acting Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Oct. 26, 2017).

⁷² Letter from Dick Durbin, U.S. Senator, et al. to Elaine C. Duke, Acting Sec'y of Homeland Sec. (Nov. 9, 2017), *available at* <https://www.durbin.senate.gov/newsroom/press-releases/lawmakers-call-for-reversal-of-administration-decision-to-expose-thousands-to-dangerous-deportations>.

1 125. The proposed class satisfies the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
 2 23(a)(1), because it is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

3 126. On information and belief, there are tens of thousands of U.S.-citizen children of TPS
 4 holders from Honduras and Nepal. Given the dates of TPS designations for those countries,
 5 thousands of those children are minors confronted with the possibility of losing either the ability to
 6 live in their native country or the care and support of one or both parents.

7 127. Due to the actions of Defendants, unsupported by any legitimate government interest,
 8 U.S.-citizen children of TPS holders will be forced to choose between their absolute and
 9 fundamental due process right to reside in this country and their due process right to the care and
 10 support of their parents.

11 128. The class meets the commonality requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
 12 23(a)(2). Members of the class are subject to a common practice or policy: Defendants' adoption of
 13 a new standard, unsupported by any legitimate government interest, that has caused the termination
 14 of the TPS designations for their parents' respective countries without any consideration of the
 15 impact on the class members—*i.e.*, these American children. If the TPS termination decisions take
 16 effect, these children will be forced by law to choose between their right to reside in this country as
 17 citizens and their right to reside with their parents. Whether the Due Process Clause permits the
 18 government to foist this choice upon these minor children presents a common legal question,
 19 resolution of which will greatly aid the efficient resolution of this case.

20 129. The proposed class meets the typicality requirements of Federal Rule of Civil
 21 Procedure 23(a)(3), because the claims of the Minor Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of their class.
 22 Minor Plaintiffs and the proposed class members are Honduran and Nepali TPS holders' school-
 23 aged children, from ages five to eighteen, who are U.S. citizens. Their parents will be subject to
 24 removal once Defendants' TPS termination decisions take effect. Minor Plaintiffs and their proposed
 25 class also share the same legal claims, which challenge the legality of Defendants' termination
 26 policies and practices under the Fifth Amendment.

27 130. The proposed class meets the adequacy requirements of Federal Rule of Civil
 28 Procedure 23(a)(4). Minor Plaintiffs seek the same relief as the other members of the class. In

1 defending their own rights, Minor Plaintiffs will defend the rights of all proposed class members
2 fairly and adequately.

3 131. Additionally, the proposed class is represented by *pro bono* counsel from the National
4 Day Laborer Organizing Network (“NDLON”), the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern
5 California, Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Los Angeles, Asian Americans Advancing Justice
6 – Asian Law Caucus, and Sidley Austin LLP. Plaintiffs’ counsel have extensive experience litigating
7 class action lawsuits and other complex cases in federal court, including civil rights lawsuits on
8 behalf of non-citizens.

9 132. The members of the class are readily ascertainable through Defendants’ records.

10 133. Finally, the proposed class satisfies Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1)(A) and
11 (b)(2). Competing rulings as to whether Defendants must permit the TPS-holding parents of minor
12 U.S.-citizen children to reside in the United States could create inconsistent adjudications and
13 establish incompatible standards of conduct governing Defendants’ behavior. In addition,
14 Defendants have acted on grounds that are generally applicable to the class by terminating TPS
15 designations for Honduras and Nepal without considering the massive harm the decisions cause to
16 U.S.-citizen children or providing reasons to justify that harm. Thus, final injunctive and declaratory
17 relief is appropriate for the class as a whole.

18 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

19 **FIRST CLAIM**

20 **Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act**

21 **(Against All Defendants by All TPS-Holder Plaintiffs)**

22 134. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained
23 in the preceding paragraphs.

24 135. The Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*, ensures that federal agencies
25 are accountable to the public by providing a “right of review” to any “person suffering legal wrong
26 because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action.” 5 U.S.C. 702.
27 Judicial review is generally limited to “final agency action for which there is no other adequate
28 remedy in a court.” 5 U.S.C. 704.

1 136. Among other things, the APA empowers federal courts to “hold unlawful and set
 2 aside agency actions, finding, and conclusions” that are “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion,
 3 or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. 706(2)(A). The right of review under the APA
 4 includes a right to judicial review of “executive agency action for procedural correctness.” *FCC v.
 5 Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 513 (2009).

6 137. To engage in procedurally appropriate decision-making, an agency must ordinarily
 7 “display awareness that it *is* changing position,” and show “good reasons for the new policy.” *Id.* at
 8 515 (emphasis in original). Agencies may not “depart from a prior policy *sub silentio*.” *Id.* The APA
 9 requires an agency to provide even “more substantial justification” when “its prior policy has
 10 engendered serious reliance interests.” *Id.*

11 138. Defendants’ terminations of the TPS designations for Honduras and Nepal constitute
 12 “final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court” pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
 13 704, because Defendants’ termination decisions trigger TPS holders’ loss of TPS “automatically and
 14 without further notice or right of appeal,” 8 C.F.R. 244.19.

15 139. Defendants’ adoption of a new, drastically narrower interpretation of the TPS statute
 16 was arbitrary, capricious, and contrary to law in violation of the APA, because it represents a sudden
 17 and unexplained departure from decades of decision-making practices and ordinary procedures. By
 18 shifting, without explanation, the decision-governing standard for country designations, Defendants
 19 engaged in procedurally flawed decision-making. Further, Defendants changed their policy without
 20 accounting for the serious reliance interests that their prior policy had engendered. *Fox Television
 21 Stations*, 556 U.S. at 515.

22 140. Furthermore, Defendants’ conduct was also contrary to law, because Defendants’ new
 23 and drastically narrower interpretation of the TPS statute is erroneous. The TPS statute does not
 24 require the Secretary to consider only those country conditions that are directly related to the events
 25 that gave rise to the initial TPS designation. The TPS statute places no such constraints on a TPS
 26 decision, as years of prior decisions illustrate. “[I]t is black letter law that where an agency purports
 27 to act solely on the basis that a certain result is legally required, and that legal premise turns out to be

1 incorrect, the action must be set aside” *Regents of the Univ. of Cal. v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland*
2 *Sec.*, 908 F.3d 476, 505 (9th Cir. 2018).

3 141. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury resulting from the arbitrary termination of the
4 TPS designations.

5 **SECOND CLAIM**

6 **Violation of the Equal Protection Guarantee of the**

7 **Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment**

8 **(Against All Defendants by All TPS-Holder Plaintiffs)**

9 142. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained
10 in the preceding paragraphs.

11 143. The Fifth Amendment contains an implicit guarantee of equal protection that
12 invalidates any official action that reflects a racially discriminatory intent or purpose. Classifications
13 based on race or national origin are subject to exacting scrutiny, and even facially neutral policies
14 and practices will be held unconstitutional when they reflect a pattern that is unexplainable on
15 grounds other than race. *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497, 499 (1954); *Vill. of Arlington Heights v.*
16 *Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 265–66 (1977).

17 144. Defendants’ decisions to terminate the TPS designations for Honduras and Nepal are
18 unconstitutional because they were motivated, at least in part, by intentional discrimination based on
19 race, ethnicity, or national origin.

20 145. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury resulting from the arbitrary termination of the
21 TPS designations.

22 **THIRD CLAIM**

23 **Violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment**

24 **(Against All Defendants by All TPS-Holder Plaintiffs)**

25 146. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained
26 in the preceding paragraphs.

27 147. Due process protections extend to “all ‘persons’ within the United States, including
28 [non-citizens], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.” *Zadvydas*

1 *v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001). TPS holders are lawfully present in this country. They have
 2 significant property and liberty interests, protected by the Due Process Clause, in a non-arbitrary
 3 decision as to the continuation of their TPS standing. Plaintiffs' due process entitlement is based on
 4 both a property interest conferred by the TPS statute in remaining in the United States so long as
 5 their countries of origin are unsafe and a liberty interest based on their right under the TPS statute to
 6 live and work in the United States.

7 148. The “very essence” of Due Process is the “protection of the individual against
 8 arbitrary action.” *Bd. of Regents of State Colls. v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 584 (1972). Any deprivation
 9 of liberty or property interests must, at the very least, pass a test of rationality. The burden on the
 10 government is greater when, as here, the liberty interests at stake derive from well-established and
 11 significant reliance interests.

12 149. Defendants have not articulated, and cannot establish, any rational basis for reversing
 13 course on decades of established TPS policy.

14 150. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury resulting from the arbitrary termination of
 15 Honduras's and Nepal's TPS designations.

16 **FOURTH CLAIM**

17 **Violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment**

18 **(Against All Defendants by All U.S.-Citizen Children Plaintiffs)**

19 151. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained
 20 in the preceding paragraphs.

21 152. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides
 22 that “[n]o person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S.
 23 Const. amend. V. The guarantee against the deprivation of liberty without due process bars the
 24 government from infringing on certain “fundamental” liberty interests, regardless of the procedures
 25 involved, unless the action is “narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest.” *Reno v. Flores*,
 26 507 U.S. 292, 301–02 (1993).

27 153. Three such fundamental rights are implicated by Defendants’ actions. First, Plaintiffs
 28 who are school-aged U.S. citizens have an absolute right to live in the United States. To compel

1 them to live abroad at any time, let alone in their formative years, would deny them a core aspect of
 2 their liberty protected by the Fifth Amendment. *See, e.g., Nguyen v. I.N.S.*, 533 U.S. 53, 67 (2001);
 3 *Ng Fung Ho v. White*, 259 U.S. 276, 284 (1922).

4 154. Second, for at least so long as these U.S.-citizen Plaintiffs remain minors, they have a
 5 fundamental right protected by both the First and Fifth Amendments to live with and be raised by
 6 their parents. *E.g., Moore v. City of East Cleveland*, 431 U.S. 494, 499 (1977); *Board of Dirs. v.*
 7 *Rotary Club*, 481 U.S. 537, 545 (1987).

8 155. Third, Defendants' decisions to end the lawful immigration status of their parents
 9 impinges upon the U.S.-citizen Plaintiffs' constitutionally protected liberty interests. These
 10 American children have an interest in not being compelled to choose between two alternatives, when
 11 each alternative will deprive them of a substantial, constitutionally protected aspect of their liberty.
 12 *See United States v. Jackson*, 390 U.S. 570 (1968); *cf. New York v. United States*, 505 U.S. 144, 176
 13 (1992).

14 156. In invading these fundamental constitutional rights, Defendants have articulated no
 15 substantial government interest. Defendants may not lawfully deprive U.S.-citizen Plaintiffs of these
 16 fundamental constitutional rights, as their actions advance no legitimate government interest. *See*
 17 *Smith v. City of Fontana*, 818 F.2d 1411, 1419-20 (9th Cir. 1987) (holding that the government may
 18 not interfere in the protected interest of family relations without demonstrating a legitimate interest),
 19 *overruled on other grounds by Hodgers-Durgin v. de la Vina*, 199 F.3d 1037, 1040 n.1 (9th Cir.
 20 1999).

21 157. U.S.-citizen Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury resulting from the termination of
 22 the TPS designations.

23 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 Individual Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and others similar situated, ask this Court to
 25 grant the following relief:

26 1. Declare that Defendants' termination of the TPS designations for Honduras and
 27 Nepal was unconstitutional under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment and unlawful
 28 under the Administrative Procedure Act;

1 2. Vacate Defendants' unlawful termination of the TPS designations for Honduras and
2 Nepal;

3 3. Enjoin and restrain all Defendants, and their officers, agents, servants, employees,
4 attorneys, and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with any of them, from
5 implementing or enforcing the decisions to terminate the TPS designations for Honduras and Nepal;

6 4. Alternatively, certify this case as a class action lawsuit as proposed herein, appoint
7 Individual Minor Plaintiffs G.D.P. and S.S. as class representatives of their class, and the
8 undersigned counsel as class counsel;

9 5. And enjoin and restrain all Defendants, and their officers, agents, servants,
10 employees, attorneys, and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with any of
11 them, from rescinding the immigration status of those TPS holders who have school-aged U.S.-
12 citizen children for so long as the children remain age five to eighteen;

13 6. Grant an award of attorneys' fees and costs; and

14 7. Grant any other and further relief that this Court may deem fit and proper.

15
16
17 Dated: February 10, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

18 SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

19 _____
/s/ *Alycia A. Degen**

20 Alycia A. Degen
21 Sean A. Commons
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23 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*
24

25 * Filer attests that all signatories listed, and on whose behalf the filing is submitted, concur in
26 the filing's content and have authorized the filing
27
28